

Supplementary Materials

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

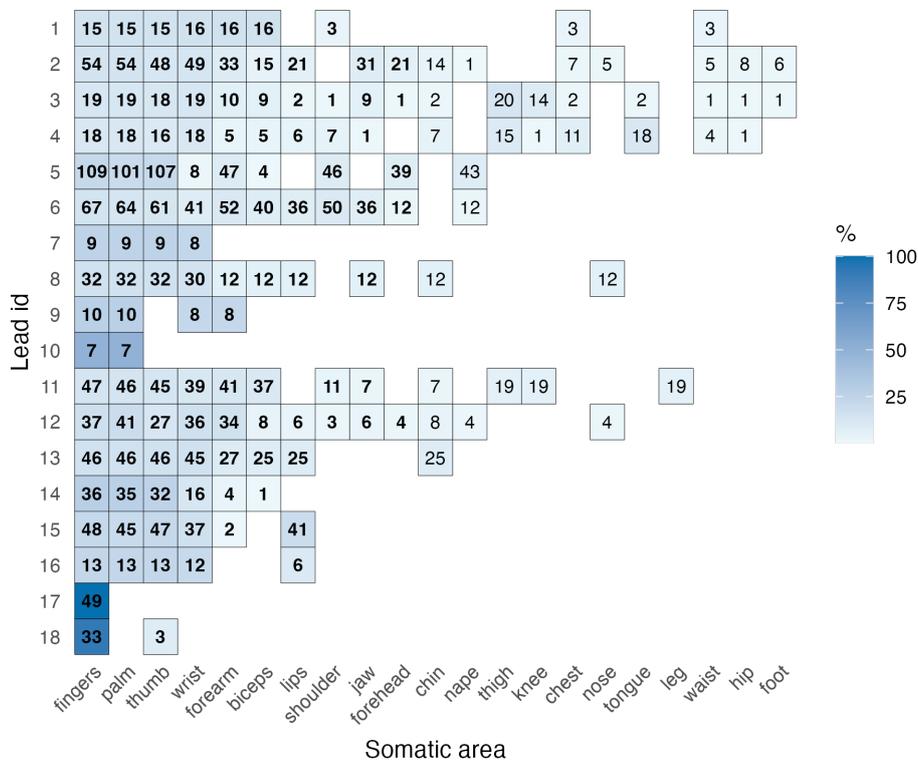


Figure S1. The total number of paresthesias recorded is shown for each somatic area and each DBS lead. These data were used for training and testing the prediction models. The numbers in bold represent trials that were used as positive instances in the somatic area training and predictions. The numbers in regular font represent trials used only as negative instances, meaning they were used to balance out the trials where the respective somatic sensation did not occur (e.g., false instances for the model predicting paresthesias in the fingers).

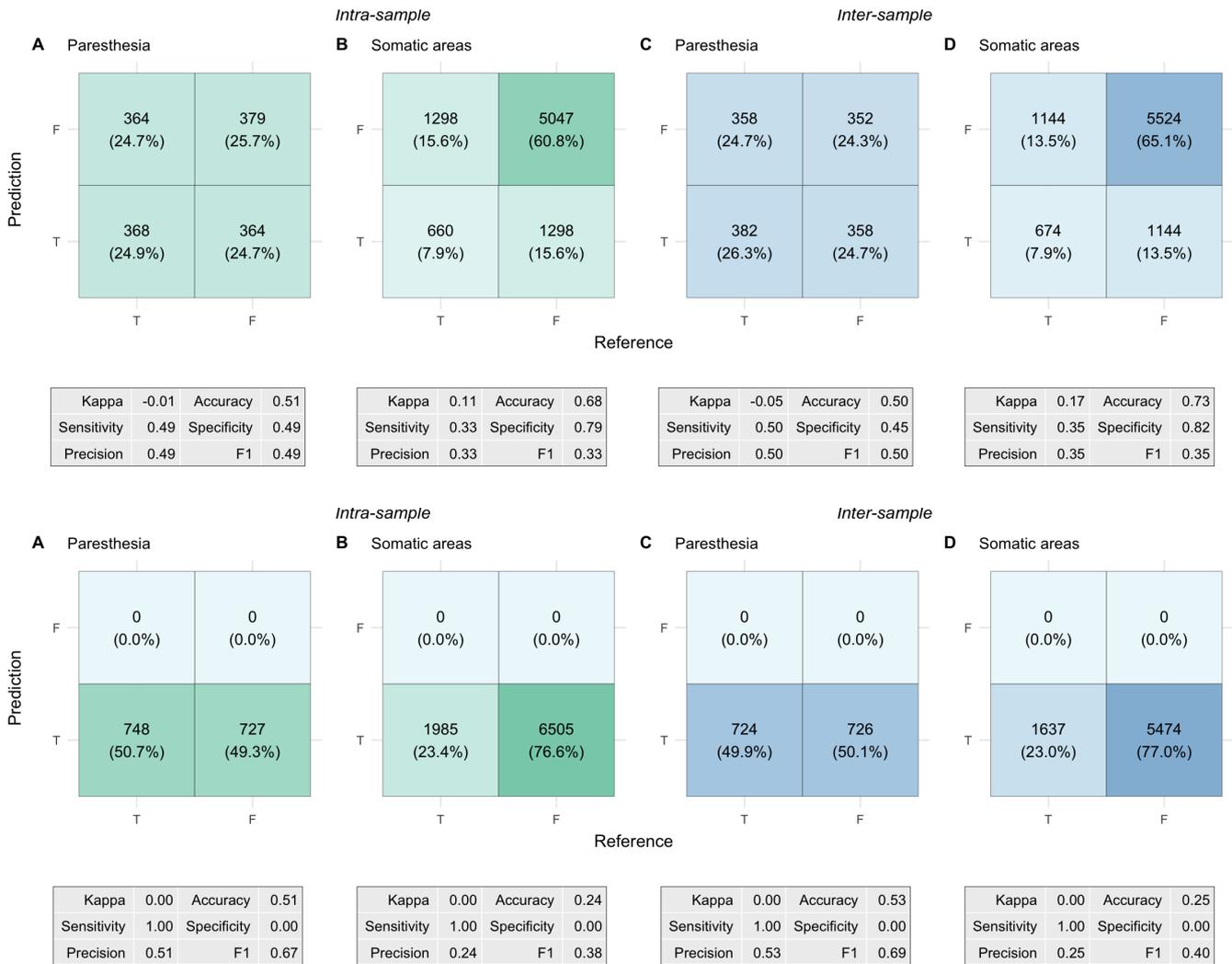


Figure S3. Confusion matrices and performance metrics from control analyses where nested cross-validation was performed using naive baseline models that did not incorporate or use stimulation-related features. Each cell shows the total count of true/false positives/negatives, with the corresponding percentage in parentheses. Percentages represent the proportion of total predictions classified as T (paresthesia occurring) or F (paresthesia not occurring), with model predictions on the vertical axis and the reference (ground truth) on the horizontal axis. The panels depict: *A*) Intra-sample paresthesia predictions, *B*) Intra-sample somatic predictions, *C*) Inter-sample paresthesia predictions, and *D*) Inter-sample somatic predictions. The tables beneath each matrix show the corresponding performance metrics. **Top row:** Results from naive models that made predictions by randomly permuting the reference (ground truth) response data. **Bottom row:** Results from naive models that always predicted T for both paresthesia occurrence and somatic area.